TURKEY TERRORIZES CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS OF MACEDONIA.

Bulgarian Report of Ottoman Atrocities Constitutes a Terrible Arraignment of the Porte.

WHOLE VILLAGES OBLITERATED

OLATED, INHABITANTS KILLED.

Where Bulgarians Are Not Massacred They Are Thrown Into Prison or Taxed Till Impoverished.

SOLDIERS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS

ARE GUILTY OF ALL KINDS OF HOR-RIBLE ATROCITIES.

Administrative Authorities Watch the Outrages, but Do Not Interfere-Appeal to the Powers.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 16 .- The Bulgarian government has presented a memorandum to the powers setting out at great length the condition of affairs during the past three months in Macedonia, since the Turkish government undertook to inaugurate the promised reforms. The most precise details, dates, places and names of persons are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a terrible catagory of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage and general oppression committed by the Ottoman soldiers and officials. These particulars were obtained entirely from official sources, such as the reports of the Bulgarian consuls and agents of the Bulgarian government, and in many instances, the reports made by Turkish authorities. The Bulgar'an government guarantees the absolute truth of every statement and challenges the Porte to disprove a single charge

made in the memorandum. The memorandum begins by stating that during the past three months the Ottoman government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of inaugurating the era of promised reform and of assuring peace and tranquillity to the Bulgarian population of European Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement. Instead of proceeding solely against persons guilty of breaches of the public order the military and civil authorities have sought every possible pretext te persecute, terrorize and ruin the Bulgarian inhabitants, alike in the large cities and in the small villages. Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging and setting fire to houses, the arrests, ill treatment, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment, the closing and disorganizing of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance-"Such," proceeds the memorandum, "are among the acts of the Ottoman administration of the vilayets of

Salonica, Monastir, Uskub and Adriano-OUTRAGES IN DETAIL. The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Begining with the vilayet of Salonica, it states that in the town of Salonica itself the to follow. Thousands hurried to the park Bulgarian professors of the university, the before dinner. The greater number went students and shopkeepers, in fact all the out in the afternoon. The park, which has intelligent Bulgarians in the city, have been been greatly enlarged this year, was encast into prison.

the village of Gorna-Ribnite on May 19 and The street-car facilities were poor and tortured to death five men and two women. During the first three weeks of July twenty-five villages in the district of Tikvesch were subjected to the depredathe Turkish soldfers and bashitortured, the women violated and the authorities looked on. In the villayet of Monastir artillery bombarded and razed the flourishing town of Smerdesch, the three hundred houses being left a heap of ruins. At the beginning of July two Greek bands. with the connivance of the authorities, pillaged Bulgarian villages and murdered

many of their inhabitants In the village of Uskub the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The director of he normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "revolutionary" works of "Othello" "Les Miserables.

In the districts of Patanka, Koschani, Koumanovo and Gostigar the prisons are filled with Bulgarian priests, schoolmasters and merchants. During June the soldiers and bashi-bazouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schtif district, torturing the people with red-hot irons. Similar atrocties perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited. Altogether the memoranda give particulars of no less than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authori-

In summarizing the specific details of the outrages mentioned the memoranda deciares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and bashi-bazouks in the town of Salonica and the villages of Baldevo, Banitza, Echourilovo, Karbinza, Moghila, Smerdesch and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage and incendiarism were everywhere terrible. At Smerdesch over two hundred Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords or burned to death. Over 250 houses and the churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and bashi-bazouks in neighboring places. Similar scenes occurred at the vilages of Gornah-Ribnita, Igoumenetz, Dobrilagi and Nikodon. The villagers there abandoned their homes and fled to the mountains. Over 3,000 men, women and children fled from the Sanjak of Seres and

even more from the Sanjak of Kirkklisse, THOUSANDS IN PRISON. It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mostly on the flimslest pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. The estimates obtainable give: For the vilayet of Salonica, 900 prisoners; for Uskub, 500; for Monastir, 850, and for Adrianople, 550, a grand total of 2.800. As information is lacking from many districts in these villayets, it is thought that without exaggeration the number of prisoners may be placed at even three times his total

Dealing with other acts of oppression, the memorandum states that the Bulgarian merchants and artizans living in Constantinople and Salonica were ordered to return to their native villages and were not allowed any time or opportunity to dispose of their business or property. Some of these Bulgarians, who, with their families, had been established for twenty years or more, were utterly ruined. As the order masters, the Bulgarian schools were closed before the end of the school year. horities rigorously enforced th same order against the Bulgarian priests. every effort to paralyze the devel-of religious and educational work

rive the Bulgarian exarch of all

privileges and force the people to come inder the authority of the Green patriarch. Encouraged by the Ottoman authorities the Greek bishops and archimandrites orced their way into the Bulgarian church, burned the prayer books and employed menaces to compel the people to acknowledge the patriarch. The archimandrite of Salonica declared in a recent sermon that the Sultan did not want Bulgarian exarchs in his empire; if they remained they would be

TRADERS RUINED.

In addition to the decree banishing the Bulgarian tradesmen from Constantinople and Salonica, the Porte adopted measures to ruin the traders elsewhere. The governor of Monastir issued an order April 23 forbidding Bulgarians to go abroad, or even to Constantinople. This order was interpreted to be intended to prevent Bulgarians going to any large cities and forcing them to deal only with Turkish merchants, which would gradually ruin and supplant them. The provincial administration employed PROPERTY DESTROYED, WOMEN VI- every possible means to install Mussulmen in the Bulgarian villages. On the slightest pretext the Bulgarians were forced to sell their lands to the Turks at any price the latter chose to pay. Burdened with taxes, liable to perform statute labor for the Turkish landowners, the population is reduced to a state of serfdom. This is one of the principal causes of discontent and when is added the exactions of the tax gatherers, it is not difficult to understand why the wretched people should revolt

from such a despotic government and servi-In conclusion the memorandum asserts that the foregoing exposure once more condemns Ottoman administrative government in Europe. It says:

"Not long ago the Porte denounced these revolutionary movements as being fomented by Bulgaria and tried to put the respon-sibility on this principality. To-day it must acknowledge that it is its bad administration which is the only cause for the trouble. From sad experience the Porte must learn that systematic persecution, cruel injustice and bloody repression do not restore order and peace in a country. The Porte accepted in principle the project of reform, which it has not put into effect. It has declared that the project is

"Lastly, the Porte formally promised the Bulgarian government to cease the arrests of Bulgarian priests and school masters, reopen the churches and schools, releas the prisoners and punish the officials guilty of exactions; in short, to adopt a policy of justice and amelioration. "Not only has the Porte failed to ob (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 5.)

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE CELE-BRATE AT GERMANIA PARK.

Turner and Singing Societies from This and Other Cities Keep Alive Traditions of Fatherland.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS SPEAKS

DEVOTED SERVICE OF BARON STEU BEN MENTIONED BY HIM.

No Sympathy for Those Who Try to Embroil This Country in War with Germany.

Germania Park, south of the city, was the Mecca yesterday for more than fifteen thousand people, who went to celebrate the annual German day. The celebration was not confined to the park only. In the morning, when the bright sunlight gave promise of good weather for the day's outing, an immense flag parade, participated in by all the German turner and singing societies of this city, was formed. It was an imposing sight to many who happened downtown shortly after 9 o'clock to see the flag pageant winding its way through the downtown streets headed by the City Band.

The parade of the morning was but small part of the demonstration that was tirely inadequate for the immense crowd One hundred and twenty soldiers entered that desired to assist in the celebration. many thousands of men and women lined o'clock this morning when it abated some-Washington street and Virginia avenue trying to get a car to Germania Park. With many of these it was near 5 o'clock bazouks. The villagers were beaten and before they could get out to the park. By the time of their arrival they had a hard was the crowd that it was with the greatest difficulty that one could get near the dancing pavilion or the speaker's stand.

> VISITORS HAD GOOD TIME. The executive committee having charge of the arrangements was prepared for the big crowd and it was seen that all the visitors had a good time. About 2 o'clock the first delegation of outside singing societies appeared, when eighty-four members of the Louisville Social Maennerchor and Liederforty-five friends. This delegation arrived in the city shortly after dinner and went to the park preceded by a brass band. Their appearance at the gate was the signal for cheering from the thousands who were inside. In addition to these singing societies there were delegations of turners from Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute. nd and other large cities of the State. There were also the full membership attendance of the different singing and turner societies of this city, numbering

several thousand. The Louisville delegation on its arrival was escorted to a section of the park where ten long tubles were arranged. Refreshments were served, after which the Liederkranz of this city and the Louisville singing societies rendered several songs in German. At 3 o'clock Frederick Francke, president of the Germania Park Association, escorted Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks to the wide portico of the clubhouse, where Capt. J. L. Bieler, Prof. Robert Nix. instructor of German in the Indianapolis public schools Professor Barus, teacher of singing in the public schools, and Dr. Hugo Elsenlohr, of Cincinnati, were seated. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated. Six huge American flags were arranged in the trees surrounding the house. There were a number of German pennants hung from the different

SENATOR FAIRBANKS SPOKE. The members of the singing societies were arranged on the grass in front of the por-The combined societies from Indianand Louisville rendered two numbers, after which President Francke introduced Prof. Robert Nix. The latter gave an extended speech on the occasion of the celebration, going into the history of the German empire back to the time of its conflicts with the old Roman empire. Professor Nix was greatly cheered for his speech. He was followed by Senator Charles W. Fairbanks. The senator devoted his attention to the members of the Louisville Social Maennerchor, whose singing he had appreclated. He said: "It becomes my pleasant duty to-day, gentlemen, to welcome you from across the river which at one time was regarded as the Mason and Dixon line. To-day there is no Mason and Dixon line. It was obliterated more than forty years ago, when that awful struggle for preservation of the Union was waged. This country to-day knows no line. When the soldiers formed to take part in the battles of orty years ago you will remember that of them were either Germans or of German descent. We Americans to-day are ud of the Germans. The reason of our de is that they love education. They

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL 6)

SOLDIERS AT DANVILLE ARE AT-TACKED TWICE BY HOODLUMS.

Privates Fire a Number of Shots at Their Assailants, but So Far as Known None Took Effect.

AMMUNITION IS DISTRIBUTED

CAPT. BEGGS THINKS THE SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS THAN EVER.

Assailants Make Open Threats that They Will Do Violence to Him and Lieut. Grabam.

BAD RIOT IN WEST VIRGINIA

STRIKE IN A WHEELING SUBURB CAUSES WILD DISORDER.

Nonunion Men Beaten by Strikers-Two Men Shot and Wounded in a Later Outbreak.

Special to the Indianapoits Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16.-At 2 o'clock this morning some rioters stoned the pickets on guard at the county jail. The pickets fired several shots at their shadowy forms as they disappeared in the weeds on the bluffs of the Vermillion adjoining the jail. So far as known none of the shots took effect. Captain Beggs had a scouting party scour the neighboring territory without success for the rioters. The pickets were Privates Ely, Blackwell, Lester and Joe

Crap. Over thirty-five shots were fired. This evening about \$:30 o'clock a number of headlums assembled in the rear of the jail and behind the ties of the street railroad company, piled up near the jail, and threw stones at Sentry Black and First Lieutenant Elmer Graham. They openly made threats that they would "get" Graham and Captain Beggs. An assembly bugle call was sounded, and

all the boys of Company A that were scattered over the town hurriedly rushed to headquarters at the fire engine house. Ammunition was distributed among the pri-

Captain Beggs thinks the situation is more serious than at any time since he has been here.

RIOT IN WEST VIRGINIA. Strike in a Wheeling Suburb Causes

Wild Disorder. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 16 .- A clash of union and nonunion men in which 1,000 shots were fired and several men were injured took place early this morning between 300 striking machinists and twenty nonunion men who had taken places in the Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation. The battle was begun Saturday night. The machinists have been on strike for several weeks, and the situation was becoming desperate for the corporation until it imported about twenty men to take the places of the strikers. The men have been assaulted from time to time. but the situation has not reached an alarm-

ing stage heretofore. The strikers congregated about the boarding houses of the nonunionists last night, fully armed, and began an attack on the places The houses were heavily barricaded and many volleys were fired into the back to their native city.

Finally a well directed shot from within and he was carried to a hospital. Clay Hoover, a spectator, was shot in the left Several other persons who were in the building with the nonunionists received The rioting continued until 2 what. The police were powerless to interfere and reinforcements were requested. A fresh break is feared at any moment. At 10 o'clock to-night the strikers, who are lying in the hills, fired on Peter Silatek as he passed. He was seriously wounded. The strikers mistook him for a spy.

NEW HOUSE OF STUDIES.

Cornerstone of Dominican Monastery Laid at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Monsignor Falconi, apostolic delegate to the United States, to-day laid the cornerstone of the Dominican House of Studies at Brookland, Diskrantz made their appearance, followed by trict of Columbia, and formally launched the construction of another adjunct to the | this morning. Catholic University of America. The services were marked by pomp and beauty and were attended by hich church dignitaries and clergy from various parts of the country. The Holy Name societies, who owe their origin to the Order of St. Dominic the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians assisted in the ceremonies. The Right Rev. William H. O'Con- city fire department several years ago but nell, bishop of Portland, Me., delivered the sermon, which was a fervent exposition of the mission and value to the Catholic Church of the religious order. The monastery will be a beautiful building of pure Gothic style. The higher studies for Dominican students will be transferred from St. Joseph's House of Studies at Som-

erset, O., to the new monastery when completed and the latter will be the postgraduate school of the order.

PLEA FOR THE CANAL.

Isthmian Municipalities Petition Colombian Congress.

PANAMA. Aug. 16 .- The following telegram in favor of the Panama canal was sent this afternoon:

"The Vice President of the Republic, Bo-"The municipalities of David, Agua Dulce, Santiago de Veraguas, Sona la Mesa, Mo tojo, Chepo, Chame, Ghorrera, San Carlos, Emperador and numerous others request Congress to approve the Hay-Herran treaty which signifies the salvation of the isthmus. I am sending by mail the original petitions. Inform the House of Representa-

tives and the Senate and publish "DEMETRIO BRID. President of the Municipality of Panama. Nearly all the muricipalities of the isthmust have already answered favorably the request of the Municipal Council here to send a petition to Congress in favor of the ratification of the canal treaty.

MAKES HIMSELF DISLIKED

President Cabrera, of Guatemala. Becoming Tyrannical. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.-There is much ndignation in Guatemala over the arrest of Reina Castillo, a nephew of General Castillo, by order of President Cabrera. In their

more prosperous days the Castillo family

offended Cabrera by refusing to recogniz

him on social occasions. Both families are prominent. General Castillo is now an exile n Salvador, and recently wrote a letter to his nephew, Reina Castillo. The letter was intercepted and Reina arrested, although not at all suspected of revolutionary pur-

RECEIVED BY PIUS X.

New Archbishop of the Philippines Calls at the Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 16.-The Pope at 5 o'clock this afternoon received at a private audience in his apartment Archbishop Harty (who was yesterday consecrated archbishop of Manila by Cardinal Satolli), with whom he spoke at length about the situation in the Philippine islands, showing himself fully conversant with the state of affairs there. Plus X said the efforts of the clergy towards the pacification of the archipelago and the triumph of Catholicism would always receive the warmest support at Rome. He presented to Archbishop Harty a beautiful episcopal pectoral cross. Archbishop Harty then presented to the Pontiff his secretary, Mgr. W. Fowler, and Father Donohue, of Alabama, to both of whom the Pope addressed very kind words.

INDIANAPOLIS WOMAN FINDS AN HONEST GIRL IN HAMMOND, IND.

Little Mary Stilson Picks Up Miss Schelkopf's \$1,000 Brooch, Returns It and Is Rewarded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- A reward of \$100 was given to Mary Stilson, a little girl of Hammond, Ind., and the daughter of poor parents, who found a diamond brooch in the street and returned it to Miss Schelkopi of Indianapolis, Ind., who had advertised her loss of the diamonds, valued at \$1,000. Miss Schelkopf attended a dance in Hammond, after an automobile run from Chicago, and lost the brooch while leaving. She remained a day, advertised her loss and recovered the jewels.

The name, Schelkopf, is not in the Indianapolis directory.

SAMUEL DORSEY SAVED FROM AN GRY MEN AT UNION STATION.

He Is Accused of Knocking Down White Woman and Kicking Her Little Boy.

FLOURISHED A LONG DAGGER

DORSEY CALLED COLORED COMPAN-IONS TO MIS ASSISTANCE.

Situation Looked Ominous for While, but Prompt Action Prevented an Outbreak

Samuel Dorsey, colored, a member of Colored Fire Company No. 16, was the central figure in what for a time looked as if it would result in a free-for-all fight between whites and negroes at the Union Sta-

tion last night. Dorsey went to the station with about 150 colored excursionists who were here for the day from Louisville, and with them was waiting for the train to take them

While in the train sheds Dorsey, it is said, struck a white woman with his fist and knocked her down, at the same time kicking a little boy who was in her company. The many witnesses to the affair became indignant and angry murmurs could be heard from all parts of the station. A moment later Dorsey drew a long-bladed dagger from his pocket and, flourishing it in the air, turned to his colored companions and cried: "Come on, let's kill all the dred years there was no appeal from the

ANGRY MURMURS HEARD Excitement was at the highest pitch and the colored people present, as well as the whites, were bristling with anger. Had it not been for the prompt action of Officer Crozier and several other employes of the Union Station in placing Dorsey under arrest, a general fight would have followed. The knife was secured by the station authorities and will be presented as evidence against the negro in the Police Court

At the police station Dorsey was slated under the name of Sam Davis, hoping in that manner to keep his escapade a secret, and he was released on bond shortly after he was placed under arrest. Dorsey, it is said, has borne an unsavory reputation with the police for some time, having on other occasions been placed under arrest. He was discharged from the

CONDUCTOR HAD TO SHOOT.

was later reinstate... It is said.

Strawberry Hampton Threatened His

Life with a Knife. Strawberry Hampton, a colored man living at 214 Toledo street, was arrested last night by Sergeant Giblin and Patrolman Rogers for creating a disturbance on street car while returning from Riverside Park. Hampton, it is said, argued with the conductor of the car over paying his fare, and drew a knife from his pocket, threatening the life of the street-car employe. The conductor, with a convenient revolver, shot at the negro while the car was in motion. and there was panic for a moment, it is said. The police were not far distant when the shots were fired, and, on learning the cause of the trouble, placed Strawberry Hampton under arrest. He will be given hearing in the Police Court this morning.

GENERAL FIGHT AVERTED.

Negroes Attack White Boys at Riverside Park.

A general fight between whites and blacks at Riverside Park was yesterday averted by the arrest of Sam Coe and John R. Williams, colored, on charges of assault and battery and drawing deadly weapons. The colored men live at 1057 Holden street, and, it is said, picked a fight with some white boys who were spending the day in the park. During the affray they drew revolvers from their pockets in a menacing manner. Patrolmen Hostettler and Matthews placed the negroes under arrest.

Cotton Fire in Arkansas. CAMDEN, Ark., Aug. 16 .- Fire to-day destroyed the large compresses and ware-houses of Ritchie & Co. and Reeves & Son 000: insurance small.

JUSTICE BREWER ON THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF MOB LAW.

Fear of the Law's Delay the Principal Reason for the Growth of Summary Public Sentiment.

UNDERMINES RESPECT FOR LAW

OTHER CRIMES THAN RAPE NOW | been reported. PUNISHED BY THE MOB.

Natural Sequence Will Be to See Men Lynched for Offenses Committed by Other Persons.

POSSIBLE CURE FOR DISEASE

ABOLITION URGED OF APPEALS IN

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Successful Working of the Plan in English Courts and Formerly in the Federal Courts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- Associate Justic David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has contributed to Leslie's Weekly an article on the crime of lynching, in the course of which he says: "Our government recently forwarded to Russia a petition in respect to alleged atrocities committed upon the Jews. That government, as might have been expected unwilling to have its internal affairs a matter of consideration by other governments, declined to receive the petition. If, instead of so doing, it had replied that it would put a stop to all such atrocities when this government put a stop to lynchings, what could we have said?

"It is well to look the matter fairly in the face. Many good men join in these uprisings, horrified at the atrocity of the crime and eager for swift and summary punishment. Of course they violate the law themselves, but rely on the public sentiment benind them for escape from punishment. Many of these lynchings are accompanied by the horrible barbarities of savage torture, and all that can be said in palliation is the atrocity of the offenses which led up to them. For a time they were CAB DRIVERS WILL RACE THEIR confined largely to the South, but that section of the country no longer has a monop-

"The chief offense which causes those lynchings has been the rape of white women by colored men. No words can be found too strong to describe the atrocity of such a crime. It is no wonder that the commuity is excited. Men would disgrace their manhood if they were not. And if a few lynchings had put a stop to the offense society might have condoned such breaches of its laws; but the fact is, if we may credit the reports, the crime, instead of diminishing, is on the increase. The black beast

(for only a beast would be guilty of such an offense) seems to be not deterred thereby. "More than that, as might be expected, lynching for such atrocious crimes is no longer confined to them, but is being resorted to for other offenses.

"What can be done to stay this epidemic of lynching? One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the crim-Men are afraid of the law's delay and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules and that appellate courts wil often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused. It all were certain that the guilty ones would be promptly tried and punished the inducement to lynch would be largely taken away. "In an address which I delivered before the American Bar Association at Detroit some years since, I advocated doing away with appeals in criminal cases. It did not meet the favor of the association, but I still believe in its wisdom. For nearly a hunit of conviction of criminal cases our federal courts, and no review except in a few cases, in which, with two judges sitting, a difference of opinion on a question of law was certified to the Supreme Court. In England the rule has been that there was no appeal in criminal cases, although a question of doubt might be reserved by the presiding judge for the consideration of his brethren, E. J. Phelps, who was minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, once told me that while he was there only two cases were so reserved. Does any one doubt that justice was fully administered by the English courts? "It is in extenuation of lynching in case of rape that it is an aditional cruelty to the unfortunate victim to compel her to go upon the witness stand and in the presence of a mixed audience tell the story of her wrongs, and especially when she may be subject to cross-examination by overzealous counsel. I do not belittle this matter, but it must be remembered that often the

unfortunate victim never lives to tell the story of her wrongs, and if she does survive she must tell it to some, and the whole community knows the fact. Even in the courtroom any high-minded judge will stay counsel from any unnecessary crossexamination, and finally, if any lawyer should attempt it, the community may treat him as an outcast, I can but think that if the community feit that the criminal would certainly receive the punishment he deserves, and receive it soon, the eagerness for lynching would disappear and mobs. whose gatherings too often mean not merely the destruction of jails and other property, but also the loss of innocent lives, would greatly diminish in number. "One thing is certain, the tendency lynching is to undermine respect for the law, and unless it be checked we need not be astounded if it be resorted to for all kinds of offenses and oftentimes innocent men suffer for wrongs committed by oth-

# TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Kansas City and Cleveland Report Several Probable Fatalities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16 .- In a rearend collision of two trolley cars to-night on the Independence and Kansas City line two persons were probably fatally injured, four were seriously hurt and half a dozen others were bruised. The seriously injured: Erric Cobb, may die; Willie Wood, may die: Minnie Damer, C. H. Ingalls, Barney Haney and Ed Brown, conductor. CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.-While crossing a trestle at Oak Point, a pleasure resort, to-

day four women were struck by a Lake Shore electric car. Mrs. James Schweda died soon after, while the others received | Union injuries which in two cases may prove The injured: Mrs. W. Holliday, Mrs. Louis Goerz, Miss Martha Schmenka. Suicide of Department Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Stephen E Hall, of Aurora, Ill., a protege of Senator Albert J. Hopkins, killed himself in his room here to-day. Hall, shortly before ending his life, had suffered great pain due to ome stomach trouble and had applied at a drug store for a certain med the druggist was unable to supply.

## He was a clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor, having been transferred recently from the Census Bureau, where he had been employed during the past two

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST.

Alton, Ill., and St. Louis Experience

Slight Shocks.

tering loose in the Methodist Church. At

East Alton bricks were shaken from sev-

eral chimneys and glass was broken in

several windows. The shock lasted nearly

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.-An earthquake shock which lasted for several seconds was

distinctly felt in all parts of St. Louis at 4

LUSTY CENTENARIAN.

Chicago Will Celebrate Its Hun-

dredth Natal Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- To-morrow is the one

hundredth anniversary of the permanent

settlement of Chicago. Aug. 17, 1803, Lieu-

tenant Swearington, of the United States

army, landed with a company of troops on

the lake front and began the construction

Chicago will celebrate the anniversary in

a small way to-morrow, but the real jubilee

will take place Sept. 26 to Oct. 1. The cit-

izens' committee has progressed well in per-

fecting plans for a celebration extending

COAL LANDS FOR A MILLION.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad

Buys Them in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16 .- The deeds

to 30,000 acres of coal lands south of Spring-

field were filed with the county recorder of

Macoupin county yesterday, the considera-

tion being \$1,010,631. The sale was consum-

mated by the Dorseys, of Gillespie, the pur-

chasers being the Chicago & Northwestern

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE ANNOUNCES

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Debate Between Samuel Gompers and

D. M. Parry May Be Feature of

the Occasion.

PONDEROUS VEHICLES.

Line of March and Organization of

Graud Parade Announced-Music

Will Be a Feature.

The various committees having in charge

the arrangement of the programme for

Labor day met yesterday morning in the

Iron Molders' Hall on East Washington

street, and as a result of the reports the

arrangements have practically been com-

changes made before the date of the cele-

bration, but they will be of minor impor-

tance and the general committee says that

the present outline of events will be fol-

There is one feature of the programme

which, if carried out, will be the feature

of the day, but as yet it is uncertain

whether it can be arranged. It is the de-

bate which is planned between Samuel

Gompers, president of the American Feder-

ation of Laber, and D. M. Parry, presi-

dent of the Manufacturers' Association.

who has been so prominent in his condem-

nation of labor unions. President Gompers

was in the city last week, at which time

he was asked if he would meet Mr. Parry

in a debate, and he said that he would be

bate arranged for Labor day. Mr. Parry's

attitude is not dennitely known. It was

stated that he had said that he did not

care to debate the labor question. How-

ever, a member of the committee said that

Mr. Parry had signified his willingness to

debate with President Gompers. According-

ly, a committee was appointed yesterday

to wait on Mr. Parry and try to arrange

the debate between the two prominent men.

The committee is composed of A. C. Han-

LOOKING FOR BANDS

occasion. They do not care to have any

bands in the parade whose members do not

town and in the suburbs, but they are all

newly formed and could not be taken into

member to be obligated until he has been

in a band two years. The committee say

they intend to have every musician in

further search for them. Bands may be

The plan of having speeches at the fair

programme will be almost entirely along the

will be two races between union cab drivers

son, both of this city. There will be pie-

be built out from the grand stand, where

the debate, if it is held, will occur, and

where later a band will be stationed to fur-

OTHER FEATURES.

the exhibition which will be given by the

Indianapolis Turners. Also the cottage at

Irvington will be raffled on that day by the

temple committee of the Central Labor

The line of march of the parade has been

given out, as follows: East on Washington

street to Noble street, countermarch on

Washington to Meridian, north on Meridian

around the Circle to Market, and west to

the Statehouse, where the procession will

The parade will be in eight divisions; and

will be in the following order: Platoon of

police, Captain Hyland commanding; George S. Gordon, grand marshal; Mat O'Mara, as-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE

Another feature of the programme will be

nish music for dancing.

Greenfield and surrounding towns.

The music committee is having some

port at the meeting next Sunday

E. M. Canis. The committee will see Mr.

lowed with few changes.

pleted. There will probably be several

CONTESTS PLANNED

Railroad Company, of Chicago.

eight seconds.

of Fort Dearborn.

over a week.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEA TO CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

ALTON, 111., Aug. 16.-An earthquake shock was felt at 3:54 o'clock this morning. Holy Name Societies of Western Long Most of the residents of Alton were awakened. The shock shook a quantity of plas-Island Gather at Oyster Bay to

DECENCY IN WORD AND DEED

Hear His Address.

o'clock this morning. It was a jar, then a trembling of the earth, but no damage has ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

> Power of a Good Example Urged by the President, Especially in Its Effect on the Young.

> OTHERS RESPONSIBILITY FOR

EVERY MAN IN A SENSE IS HIS

BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Future of the State Dependent on the Worth of Its Citizens-Speaker Receives Warm Welcome.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.-President Roosevelt delivered the principal address at the quarterly meeting of the Society of the Holy Name of Brooklyn and Long Island, held here to-day. Decency of speech and conduct constituted the theme of his address, which was enthusiastically applauded by an audience of more than 2,000 persons, chiefly men.

During the afternoon special trains brought hundreds of members of the society to Oyster Bay, from Brooklyn and western Long island. Threatening weather kept many away, but, although a light rain fell during the exercises, the crowd remained banked about the flag-decked stand on a beautiful hill opposite St. Dominic's Catholic Church.

As President Roosevelt drove up to the stand in a closed carriage, accompanied by Capt. W. H. Brownson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, Secretary Barnes and a representative of the society, he was accorded an enthusiastic reception, a band the while playing "Hail to the Chief."

After the audience had sung "America" Father Powers, rector of St. Dominic's, introduced the President in a felicitious speech, in which he spoke of the esteem in which Mr. Roosevelt is held by the Catholics of this country. When President Roosevelt rose to speak he was greeted with cheers, and it was fully a minute before he was able to proceed. His address

Very Reverend Dean, Reverand Clergy and you of the Holy Name Society: I count myself fortunate in having the chance to say a word to you to-day, and at the outset let me, Father Powers, on behalf of my neighbors, your congregation, welcome you here to Oyster Bay. I have a partial right to join in that welcome myself, for it was my good fortune in the days of Father Powers's predecessor, Father Belford, to be the first man to put down a small contribution for the erection of the church here. I am particular s glad to see such a society as this flour shing, as your society has flourished, because the future welfare of our nation depends upon the way in which we combine in our men-in our young men, decency and strength. Just this morning, when attending service on the great battleship Kearsarge, I listened to a sermon addressed to the officers and enlisted men of the navy, in which the central thought was that each American must be a good man or he could not be a good And one of the things dwelt upon in that sermon was the fact that a man must be clean of mouth, as well as clean of life; must show by his words as well as by his action his fealty to the deity and to the Savior if he was to be what we have a right to expect from men wearing the

glad to and would like to have such a denational uniform THE THING THAT COUNTS. "We have good scriptural authority for the statement that it is not what comes into a man's mouth, but what comes out, that ounts. I am not addressing weaklings, or I should not take the trouble to come here. I am addressing strong, vigorous men, who are engaged in the active, hard work of life, and life, to be worth living, must be a life of active and hard work. I am speaking to men engaged in the hard, active work of son, Charles Koster, John Feltman and life, and, therefore, men who will count

for good or for evil. Parry during the week and make its re-"And it is peculiarly incumbent upon you who have strength to set a right example to others. I ask you to remember that you cannot retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue; a man who is to trouble in finding enough bands for the lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech likewise is not clean and honorable. Every man here knows the temptations that beset all of us belong to the Musicians' Union. About eight in this world. At times any man will slip. I do not expect perfection, but I do expect bands have been engaged and they would genuine and sincere effort toward being delike to have more. There are a number in cent and cleanly in thought, in word and in deed. As I said at the outset, I hall the work of this society as typifying one of those forces which tend to the betterment the unions because of a provise in the and uplifting of our social system. Our Musicians' Union which will not allow any whole effort should be toward securing a ombination of the strong qualities with those qualities which we term virtues in the breast of every good citizen. I expect you to be strong. I would not respect you if you were not. I do not want to see Christhe parade a union man and will make tianity professed only by weaklings; I want secured from Greenwood, Shelbyville, to see it a moving spirit among men o strength. I do not expect you to lose one particle of your strength or courage by begrounds was given up, and that part of the ing decent; on the contrary, I should hope to see each man who is a member of this ine of amusements. A baby contest has society from his membership in it become been arranged, and prizes will be given for all the fitter to do the rough work of the three prettiest babies displayed. There the world; all the fitter to work in time of peace, and if (which may and their cabs, for which three prizes are heaven forfend) war should come all offered. The teamsters, with their gravel the fitter to fight in time of war. I desire wagons, will also participate in a race. A to see in this country the decent men strong number of sparring matches have been arand the strong men decent, and until we ranged, the most important of which is a get that combination in pretty good shape bout between Jack Ryan and Kid Henderwe are not going to be by any means as successful as we should be, eating contests, fat-men and slim-men "There is always a tendency among very races, a battle royal of six participants and many other amusements. A pavilion will

strong men and among boys who are not quite young men, as yet, to think that to be wicked is rather smart; it shows that they are. Often, oh. how often, you see so young fellow who boasts that he is going to see life, meaning by that that he is going to see that part of life which it is a thousand-fold better should remain unseen. ask that every man here constitute himself his brother's keeper by setting an example to that younger brother which will prevent him from getting such a false estimation

of life as that. POWER OF EXAMPLE.

"Example is the most potent of all things, If any one of you, in the presence of younger boys, and especially the younger people of your own family, misbehave yourself, if you use coarse and blasphemous language sefore them, you can be sure that these younger people will follow your example and not your precept. It is no use to preach to them if you do not act decently

yourself. You have got to feel that the CONTINUED ON PAGE & COL E